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of health given at ports contain a statement as to the extent of the prevalence of the epidemic in the country.

MALTA.—Quarantine against Tangier has been suspended since January 10. By order of the local government of January 16 arrivals from Alexandria are subject to a quarantine of eleven days from the date of departure.

NETHERLANDS.—According to advices of January 20 quarantine measures against arrivals from Morocco are suspended for all ports of the said country.

PORTUGAL.—By ministerial proclamation of December 24 the port of Tangier is declared suspect. Under date of December 28 all ports of Austria-Hungary are declared clean.

SPAIN.—By royal proclamation of January 15 quarantine is ordered for arrivals from Rio de Janeiro and Santos. All ports situated within 165 kilometers of the said ports are declared suspect.

SWEDEN.—Notice from the college of commerce of January 17 states that the quarantine stations on the Island of Fejan and in the Sound of Stockholm are closed from the date named.

TURKEY.—Arrivals from Egypt are subject, since January 22, to five days' quarantine and to disinfection of their effects at one of the stations belonging to the quarantine system, viz: Beirut, Tripoli, and in Africa, Klazomena and Abu-Said.

Cholera notes.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 5, 1896.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—From January 21 to 27, 1 case of cholera and 3 choleraic deaths were reported from Trembowla in Galicia.

RUSSIA.—Cases and deaths were reported as follows to the medical department up to January 4: City of St. Petersburg, from December 28 to January 4, 28 cases, 19 deaths; in the government of St. Petersburg, from December 22 to 28, 16 cases, 7 deaths; government of Kiew, from December 15 to 21, 12 cases, 6 deaths.

TURKEY.—Advices of January 21 state that at Constantinople about 1 death from cholera is verified weekly by bacteriological examination. Many more cases occur which are not so verified. In all the cases known the patients had eaten oysters or shell fish from the Golden Horn.

From the vilayet of Bitlis and the district of Seert, from January 15 to 20, 11 cases, 7 deaths were reported, and from Gazran, in a period of 24 days preceding January 14, 67 cases, 42 deaths. In the vilayet of Diarbekir, according to advices of Januarv 16, the epidemic is present in 3 localities. In Brena, near Tripolis in Syria, the epidemic broke out about January 17. In the village of Finedik there were 49 choleraic deaths to a population of 350 toward the close of the past year.

EGYPT.—From January 17 to 24, new cases and deaths (6 each from January 17 to 22) were reported only from Alexandria.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta.*—From December 15 to 28 there were 68 choleraic deaths.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 14, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for week ended January 11, 1896.

There were 17 deaths from accesso pernicioso, a decrease of 20; 114

from yellow fever, an increase of 36; 33 from smallpox, an increase of 5; 5 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 16 from enteric fever, an increase of 10; 40 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6, and 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week. From all causes there were 470 deaths, being 3 less than in the previous week.

Yellow fever.—As usual in the hot season this disease is increasing, but with the last week's rains and fall in the temperature it has lessened in the last three days but increased in the week.

Smallpox.—This disease is stationary though there was a slight increase in the number of deaths.

Enteric fever.—The large increase in the number of deaths from this cause, I believe, need cause no alarm as diseases of the digestive system are usually rife at this season, and many are called "typhoid" fever which are no more than indigestion caused by dietetic excesses in extremely hot weather.

Since last report the following-named ships have been visited and received bills of health from this office: January 8, 1896, bark *Humboldt*, German, for Pensacola, Fla., and ship *Ellerslie*, British, for Ship Island, Mississippi; January 10, steamship *Strabo*, British, from Santos, for New York, N. Y.; January 11, steamship *Creole Prince*, British, for New York, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CHINA.

Report of infectious diseases in China—Bubonic plague in Canton and Hongkong.

Under date of January 21, 1896, the United States consul at Canton reports as follows:

Smallpox and measles have been prevalent for a portion of this month (January), and there has been considerable diphtheria among the natives of Canton and vicinity.

A few cases of bubonic plague have occurred in Canton. It has also appeared this month in Hongkong. As usual, over one-half the cases are fatal.

Typhus and bilious fevers have become numerous with the changeable winter months.

CUBA.

Mortality report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *February 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Saturday, February 15. The total number of deaths for this period has been 51. Of these, 7 from yellow fever, 6 from tuberculosis, 9 from remittent and 5 from pernicious fevers, 10 from enteritis, 1 from pneumonia complicated with varicella; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

A general order has been issued by the authorities to all the practicing physicians of the town to report any case of smallpox presenting itself, for the purpose of sending any such case to a smallpox hospital, provided by the municipality, outside the city limits; but this measure will not prevent, in my judgment, the development of the terrible disease if it should further appear among us, as no quarantine is enforced